### INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION

PAUL JONES'S ATTEMPT TO CARRY OFF THE EARL OF SELKIRK.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFAIR BY LADY SELEIRK. One of the most stirring chapters in the history of the Navy of the American Revolution is that which tells the story of the four weeks' cruise of John Paul Jones with the frigate Ranger, in the Irish Channel, in the spring of 1778. The Ranger was an eighteen-gun sloop, crank, slow, and of such poor repute that she was not thought good enough for so able a commander, while her subordinate officers seem to have been an indifferent lot. She had a gallant Yankee crew, however, and was so brilliantly handled by her dashing captain that for nearly a month she alone spread consternation along the English, Scottish and Irish coasts. Jones's success was owing in a great degree to his audacity. He ventured into the laudlocked waters of his enemy, fought, as Cooper says, with a halter around his neck, hesitated at no enterprise however rash, and never shirked an engagement. He captured the Drake sloop of war, after a short fight on equal terms, and having made other prizes and done a variety of mischief at Whitehaven and elsewhere, he sailed safely away by the North Channel. It is said that the Ranger was the first man-of-war to show the stars and stripes, the present National ensign having been adopted by Congress on the very day that Jones was ordered to the frigate.

Perhaps there is no exploit of this famous cruise which has been more widely celebrated than the descent upon the country-seat of the Earl of Selkirk, at St. Mary's Isle, on the Scotch side of Solway Firth. This was rear Jones's birthplace, his father, John Paul, having been gardener on the neighboring estate of Mr. Craik, of Arbigland. The object of the expedition was to seize Lord Selkirk, it being supposed that a prisoner of his rank might be useful in affecting the treatment of American prisoners in the hands of the British Jones went ashore with a single boat's crew, but learning that the Earl was absent he was about to retire when his men remonstrated. After some discussion he allowed them to go to the house and ask for plate. Two junior officers were with them. Lady Selkirk received the officers (the men remaining outside), and surrendered about £100 worth of plate, upon which the party withdrew without doing any further harm. A few days later Jones wrote the following letter to Lady Selkirk:

JOHN PAUL JONES TO THE COUNTESS OF SELKIRK,

JOHN PAUL JONES TO THE COUNTESS OF SELKIRK,

"RANGER." Brest, Sth May, 1778.

MADAN: It cannot be too much lamented that, in the profession of arms, the officer of fine feeling and of real sensibility should be under the necessity of winking at any action of persons under his command which his heart cannot approve; but the reflection is doubly severe when he fluds himself obliged, in appearance, to countenance such actions by his authority.

This harde case was mine, when, on the 23d of April last, I landed on St. Mary's Isle. Knowing Lord Selkirk's interest with his King, and esteeming as I do his private character, I wished to make him the haupy instrument of alleviating the horrors of hopeless capitivity, when the brave are overpowered and made prisoners of war.

strument of alleviating the horrors of hopeless capitivity, when the brave are overpowered and made prisoners of war.

It was perhaps fortunate for you, madam, that he was from house, for it was my intention to have taken him on board the Ranger, and to have detained him until, through his means, a general and fair exchange of prisoners, as well in Europe as in America, had been effected. When I was informed by some men whom I met at landing that his lordship was absent, I wasked back to my boat, determined to Jeave the island. By the way, however, some officers who were with me could not forbear expressing their discontent; observing that in America no delicacy was shown by the English, who took away all sorts of movable property, setting fire not only to tewns and to the houses of the rich without distinction, but not even sparing the wretched hamlets and milch cows of the poor and heipless, at the approach of an inclement winter. That party had been with me the same morning at Whitehaven; some complaisance therefore was their due. I had but a moment to think how I might graifly them and at the same time do your ladyship the least injury. I charged the two officers to permit none of the seamen to enter the house, or to hurt any thing about it; to treat you, madam, with the utmost respect; to accept of the plante which was effected and to come roway without making a search or demanding anything else. I am informed that the plate which was punctually obeyed, since I am informed that the plate which they brought away is far short of the quantity expressed in the inventory which accompanied ft. I have graffied my men; and when the plate is sold I shall become the purchaser, and will graffly my own feelings by restering it to you by such conveyance as you shall please to direct.

Had the Earl been on board the Ranger the following evening, he would have seen the awful pomp and dreadful carmage of a sea engagement; both adonting ample evening, he would have seen the awful pomp and dreadful carmage of a sea engageme

The vile promoters of this detectable war—

"For they, 'twas they unsheathed the rathless blade,
And heaven shall ask the have it has made."

The British ship of war "Drake," mounting 20 guns,
with more than her full complement of officers and
men . . The ships met, and the advantage was disputed with great fortitude on each shie for an hour and
four minutes, when the gallant communder of the
"Drake" fell and victory declared in favor of the
"Banger," The amiable Lieutenaut has mortally crew, killed and wounded. A meianchoir demonstration of this uncertainty of human prospects, and of the sad reverse of fortune which an hour can produce. I buried them in a spacious grave with the honors due to the memory of the brave. Though I have drawn my sword in the present generous straughe for the rights of men, yet I am not in arms as an American, nor am I in pursuit of riches. My fortune is liberal enough, having no wife or family, and having lived long enough to know that riches cannot ensure happiness. I profess myself a citizen of the world, totally unfettered by the little mean distinctions of climate or of country which diminish the benevolence of the heart and set bounds to pillantaropy. Before this was began I had at an early time of life withdrawn from the sea service, in favor of "Caine contemplation and poetle case." I have sacrificed not only my rayorite acheme of life, but the softer affections of the heart and my prospects of domestic happiness, and I am ready to sacrifice my life also with cheerfulness, if that forfeiture could restore peace and goodwill among mankind. As the feelings of your gentle boson cannot but be congenial with nine, let me entreat you, madum, to use your persuasive art with your husband's to endeavor to stop this cruel and destructive war, in which Britain never can succeed. Heaven can never countenance the barbarous and unmanly practice of the Britain in America, which savages would blash at, and which, if not discontinued, will soon be retailasted on Britain by a justly enraged people. Should you fail in this our I am persuaded that you will attempt it, and who can resist the power of such an advocated your endeavors to effect a general exchange of prisoners will be an act of humanity which will afford you golden feelings on a

death-bed.

I hope this cruel contest will soon be closed; but should it continue, I wage no war with the fair. I acknowledge their force, and bend before it with submission. Let not therefore the anniable Countess of Selkirk regard me an enemy. I am ambitious of her esteem and friendship, and would do anything consistent with my duty to merit

The nonor of a line from your hand, in answer to this, will lay me under a singular obligation, and if I can render you any acceptable service in France or elsewhere. I hope you see into my character so far as to command me without; the least grain of reserve. If wish to know exactly the behavior of my people; as I determine to primish them if they have exceeded their liberty. I have the honer to be with much esteem and with profound respect.—Madam. yours, &c.

To the hight Homorable the Countess of Selleirk, St. Mary's Isle, Scotland. The honor of a line from your hand, in answer to this,

The promise to purchase and restore the plate was faithfully performed, and a due acknowledgment was made by Lord Selkirk. The curious and somewhat florid letter of the captain of the Ranger has been published before, but it is not so common that we should hesitate to print it again as an introduction to the following interesting letter of Lady Selkirk's, the autograph of which is in the possession of a gentleman in this city. The Mr. Craik, of Arbigland, to whom it is addressed, was the father of Dr. James Craik, the physician and life-long friend of Washington, who served with Washington in the French and Indian war, and attended him on his death-bed. The John Paul to whom Lady Selkirk refers, as having been Mr. Craik's gardener, was not Captain John Paul Jones (the surname Jones was assumed about the time he entered the American Navy), but his father. The

THE COUNTESS OF SELKIRK TO WILLIAM CRAIK, ESQ., OF ARBIGLAND.

naval hero followed the sea from the age of twelve.

ESQ. OF ARBIGLAND.

St. Many's Isle, April 25, 1778. "

/ Str. Mr. Jeffery being abroad when your letter came, I was desired to open it, and believe upon perusing it, an answer by my own hand will be full as satisfactory. The visit we had on Thursday was by no means desirable but I have the satisfaction to be able to assure my firends that I neither was alarmed at the time, nor have suffered in the least degree since. They took pains to make themselves be understood a press gang till they had surrounded the house, and the principal one had asked for me, I went down without scruple, they informed me what I never ested their orders were to take my Lord prisoner, or if he was absent, to demand the plate; I was so sensible of the mercy it was that my Lord was absent that I never hesitated about the other. I apprehended the consequence of a refusal or a search to be so much worse that I would not permit the servants to conceal, as they mean to do. I must confess I now regret that, as I might have saved some of the 'best, for it came afterwards to be firmly believed that they were much alarmed but at the time that was not observed and could not otherwise be learnt, as nobody was permitted to leave the boase. They asked nothing but plate, and I find more of that is left than I at first supposed, but uniuckily it is either least usefull or what is usefull happens to be the worst of its kind. The value of it I never suffered to give me a thought till last night that after the bustle was over, my spirits did full me and I began to reckon what I might have saved, and consider what better might have been done, but I revived with day light, and am resolved if possible not to let meelf shik again. I am sure I behaved at the time own one referections, and an advantage of uncalled for or undelivered goods."

\*\*These Chinese laundrymen should be compelled to adopt another kind of ticket," said a patron of these laundries yesterday. "You see neither date in the said of the learned of the last the said of the learned of the last

cannot remove, is to think how my Lord must be affected if he hears this before he hears from me, and that is most likely, for though I wrote and enclosed in the packet that was sent off express to London on Tuesday evening, yet I have no reason to think it will find him there, for on Sunday last I had a letter telling me I need not write again, as he meant to leave town before he could get any letter I should write after that. If you hear we have gone to England do not apprehend we have run away, for in that letter my Lord said he would tell me in his next when and where to neet him on the road, and that letter I expect every post. The people really behaved very evelly, the men who surrounded the house never offered to come in, nor even ask for anything, they were well armed each a musket and bayonet, two large pistois and a hanger, their number I cannot tell they were call'd of first forty, afterwards fifteen, I reckon they were not near the first, but am persuaded more than the last. The youngest of the officers was a civil looking lad, in the American uniform, but it seems had had an bing great cout as a disguise, he meelified little, the other dressed in bine, behaved civility, but with so confident a look, and so saucy a manner, that I dare say he could have been very rough had he seen it necessary. They fold me they were of the Ranger frigate belometing to the States of America, commanded by Captain Paul Jones Espre, whom I understand you know better than me, being John Paul, who they say was born in your ground, my was once a gardener of yours, and afterwards had the command of a loading vessel in this place, and is and erstood to have deserved the gailows oftener than once, it seems it is known this is the name he takes and he was seen on the ble, the' the tendernees of his heart they gail would not allow him to come to the house. The fright was at a good distance, before the hoat reached it, and was seen to make all thes all high, of a great they gail would not allow him to come to the house. The frig cannot remove, is to think how my Lord must be affected

#### LOUIS XI. IN SOCIETY.

THE REAL IRVING ON THE SHAM IRVING. "We regret to hear that Mr. Henry Irving, while on a visit near — , was severely bitten by a favorite dog, belonging to his host. He bied profusely, but we sirecrely hope that he will not scriously suffer

rom this occurrence."

The circumstance thus recorded was somewhat novel to

but we sirecrefy hope that he was assume what novel to from this occurrence."

The circumstance thus recorded was some what novel to me, and having received several telegrams and letters of condolence apon my sad misfortane. I thought I would attempt, duging my leisure upon the good ship Britannic, to tell this little story of "The Bite of a Dog," with a veracity equalling that of the inventor of the above quoted paragraph.

Seated in one of the suite of rooms which I invariably occupy in the hotels of the United Kingdom during my provincial tours—which have become alike the wonder and amazement of the entire dramatic profession—I was gazing into one of the many mirrors before which it is my regular habit to study grace of pose and poetry of expression. I was surrounded by the secretaries, without whom I never travel; some telegraphing to the four corners of the globe the astounding success and enormous profit which accompany all my undertakings; others, translating some of those essays on dramatic art which have done so much to regenerate the British drama; others, copying in manifold certain not uncomplimentary criticisms of my own composition upon some of the most subtile and subline of my impersonations ffor, with Garrick, I agree that the actor should ever embrace the opportunity of becoming the critic of his own performances).

In the midst of this multirudinous work a messenger was announced from the Duke of Stratford-upon-Avon. With a thrill of pleasure, I sprang to my feet, and, greeting the messenger with a fascinating samle, begard him to be seated. Then throwing myself with a careless case upon the velvet-piled soft which adorned my room appresent from one of my admirers, and which I always carry with me, as I do my many infrares, I crossed my graceful right over my still more graceful left leg (my left is the finer), and broke the Duke's seal and his letter perused.

It was an invitation to sejourn from Saturday to Mon-

perused.

It was an invitation to sojourn from Saturday to Monday at the Duke's feudal home, some affect under from the town I was then appearing in. Throughout my life it has been my practice—as I frust if shall ever be—to solleit the fayor and patronage of the great, for it is my firm belief that, to elevate my art, one should mix as much as possible with the nobility and gentry.

For nothing humble can be out of place.

This social opportunity was not to be lost; hesitation here was none; the invitation was accepted.

On the night of my visit to His Grace, the theatre was ranned from floor to celling with an andience attracted by that cold curiosity which characterizes the cibile with regard to my performances. The play was sonis XI., and the difficult feat which I had to accommis XI., and the difficult feat which I had to accom-

I was thrust immediately through the open door of the mearest compartment—the door was locked—the whistle shrinked—away sped the train—and, panting and breath-less, I was left to my meditations. "Ah! horror! Most dreadful thought; too dreadful to

relate!"
"I have left the theatre without my teeth; my beauti-"I have not the target."

"In letch."

When I first acted Louis, in order to heighten the realism of the impersonation, I had several teeth extracted
by one of our most eminent dentists, who cand for that
reason I am anxious to record the fact has offered, for
the sake of the free advertisement, to take out may others

room table.

But regrets are useless; the train has stopped, and I enter the Duke's chariot, in waiting at the station, and soon reach, through the broad woodlands, the Duke's aucestral home.

I alight from the ancestral coach and enter the ancestral hall, in which a cheerful fire is blazing upon the an-

tral hall, in which a cheerful fire is blazting upon the ancestral hearth.

Suddenly I find myself in the presence of my host, surreunded by many scions of the nobility of "England, Home and Beauty." The editness of my position (dressed as I was and minus my teeth) and the natural inferiority which I always feel when in the presence of the real ariatoria, robbed he for the moment of my self-possession, and I unconsciously permitted two of the gentlemen in powder to divest me of my overcost, and there I stood revealed as that wicked monarch Louis XI.

Now, this character I have long had an idea of abandoning, for in art the eye must be pleased; and though it is commendable to follow mature and truth, yet? this can only be accomplished at the cost of one's personal apparamee, nature and truth must certainly give way. But to resume.

to resume.

Surprise at my aspect was in every face. There was a painful panse, and then a burst of laughter.

"What is it!" whispered one.

"Who is it!" whispered another.

"Irving," said a third.

"Who's Irving !" asked a fourth.

"Who's Irving !" asked a fourth.

"Who's Irving i" asked a fourth.

"What!" don't you know, the actor—Irving, the actor—I've seen him at the Galety!"

I was profoundly relieved by the Duke coming to my rescue and graciously suggesting that I might, before super, wish to see my room. I thanked His Grace with the dignity with which nature has endued me, and strode like Marshal Stalk across the marnle vestibule, when a flerce, sangminary Heuheim spaniel flew from the lip of a Dowager Duchess, and, with a terrific howl, buried his fangs in the call of my beautiful left leg.

Consternation and pallor was in every countenance; the Dowager rate to scize her pet, but, to the allemny of all, the dog's hold would not relax. They pailed and pulled, and pulled again, and "Fido" howled at every pull.

"They selzed his icg, they selzed his tall,

and pulled sgain, and "Fido" howled at every pull.

"They selzed his leg, they selzed his tall,
But all in vain, 'twas no avail.'

His teeth, unlike mine, would not be extracted.
There was a pause of painful silence, and uningled fear and compassion sat on every brow. The Dowager was on the point of swooning in the arms of the Duke, when the dignity and distinction which sometimes support me in emergencies came to my ald, and, turning to the gentle assembly, with a seraphic smile upon my countenance, I said, as well as my articulation would allow me:

"Be not alarmed, fair ladies; be not alarmed. The dog has torn not me, he has only torn my 'paddings.'"

## SUFFERING AMONG THE POOR.

There is much suffering among the homeless class in New-York. The police stations nightly are be-sieged by applicants for lodgings, and the demands made

# EDUCATION IN BROOKLYN.

NEED OF A TRAINING SCHOOL.

LACK OF PREPARATION FOR THE WORK OF TEACHING,

The article in THE TRIBUNE last Sunday on the Brooklyn schools attracted much attention. following as it did two articles on previous Sundays showing the needs and defects of the schools in this city. In our city extravagance prevails in nearly every part of the educational system; in the other such excessive economy has been carried on for years that serious results have followed. In the article last week it was shown that Brooklyn, with half as many school children as New-York, educates them for one-third the money that this city pays. Interviews were published which showed that a more liberal spirit has been exhibited in behalf of the schools during Mayor Low's administration, but not in the direction of advanced instruction. The sanitary condition of the schools was also commented upon.

TRIBUNE reporters have been busy since the last article was printed in ascertaining, among other things, the preparation that the teachers of Brooklyn receive for their work. Here a lamentable defect was pointed out. They literally have not an hour's training. The difficulty of removing incompetent teachers was explained by Mr. Hinrichs, the chairman of the Committee on Teachers. Dr. Griffin urged higher salaries for the younger teachers. The condition of the Central Grammar School was condemned by several gentlemen prominent in the Department of Education.

#### WHAT MR. HINRICHS SAYS.

When the Board of Education was reorganized by Mayor Low in January, 1881, he appointed fourteen new members. Frederick W. Hinrichs, of No. 9 Pine-st., was one of them. After Tunis G. Bergen became president of the board, he made Mr. Hinrichs chairman of the Committee on Teachers. Mr. Hinrichs has taken an active part in the discussions of the board, and was severely criticised last May because he opposed the items before the Board of Estimate calling for money to erect a building for the Central Grammar School His views are exactly opposite to those of President Bergen on many points, although he told a TRIBUNE reporter that he was not opposed to higher education.

"I do not, however, believe in a free college," he said, " nor in the advancement of a few persons at the expense of a great many. All that the government should do for a person is to educate him sufficiently to enable him to read the papers, to reason well on matters of public importance, and to become a good citizen. The higher branches should not be taught at the public expense. I believe in advancing primary education."

"What improvements in your department have been made since you were appointed on the Board f" asked the reporter.

"I am happy to point out many improvements: the greatest being in the matter of certificates held by teachers. The last superintendent granted a great many certificates to ill-qualified persons. Any graduate of the Central School who had passed good final examination could receive a certificate to teach without a further examination, although the had received no training for her work. This has been changed now, hundreds of outstanding certificates having been annulled by the Board, and a well-regulated system of examinations adopted. Heads of departments and principals must also be examined, independently of their record as teachers. before they can be appointed. This is a great point

gained. The gradation of the teachers' salaries based on length of service is also a gain, the new plan going into effect next year."

"Are your teachers' salaries large enough?"

"I think so. There are hundreds of women, competent teachers, who are glad to get the positions at the salary given. I think too much money is paid for the supervision of our schools. The regular teachers, including principals, heads of departments and principals of primary schools, receive this year \$790,795, of which \$181,406 goes for supervision leaving \$607,309 for actual teaching. There are Louis XI., and the difficult feat which I had to accomplish was to catch a train after the performance, in order to present myself at the mansion of my noble host in time to participate in the ducal supper.

Throughout the play I habored with all heart and carnestness to cut short the performance by every means in my power, for, to sleep under the roof of the Stratford upon-Avon that night I was determined, "come what come would."

The cuttain fell but five minutes to the time of the train starting, so, throwing on my overcoat of sable furs in handsone adjunct to my American expedition), and, still attired as King Louis-for I had not time to change my costume—I rushed into the brougham, ready at the stage door, and, followed by my valet, drove frantically to the station.

I was thrust immediately through the open data.

I was thrust immediately through the open data.

with some originality and experience, is a variance adjunct, as our schools are at present organized, and as long as we do not have a training-school for teachers. She receives \$9.30.

"There is a weak point in our system, however, which should be remedied. While it is comparatively easy for a teacher to be appointed, it is next to impossible for one to be removed. An attempt was made to remove one woman, but she succeeded in remaining in the school, and has now begun a suit for \$5,000 as damages against a principal who testified at the inquiry made by the floard regarding her fitness as a teacher. The difficulty arises from the fact that the appointment of teachers is practically in the hands of the local committees, who are not experts, and are not teachers, and are not able to tell a teacher's qualifications. An appointment as a teacher in the Brooklyn schools is virtually a position for life."

## THE NURSERIES OF THE SYSTEM.

J. Henry Martin has been four years in the board, having been reappointed by Mayor Low. Ho is a member of the Finance, Library and Central School Committees, and is the chairman of the local comnittee of Grammar School No. 13. He was enthusi astic in his praise of the latter school, which he called "the colossus of schools." He praised the efficiency of the teaching and the discipline of the eachers and scholars. Mr. Patterson, the present Superintendent, was the principal of this school for nine years. It has a branch primary school in eparate building two or three blocks distant. When asked if the absence of the principal in visiting this school was not detrimental to his work it the grammar school, Mr. Martin said that the principal could be absent for six months without the chool sustaining any loss; it being so well "keyed up" that it would run itself.

"Could you not, then, discharge the principal !" aggested the reporter.

"While the school would run itself for six months t would run down if the principal were removed," was the answer.

Referring to the Central School, Mr. Martin said that he should favor the introduction of a bill in the next Legislature submitting the question to the tax-payers of Brooklyn whether or not they desired high school, and, if they did, appropriating a rea sonable sum for that purpose. "Here we go on," he added, "year after year, asking the Board of Estimate to give us \$100,000 or \$150,000 for such a school building, and what is the result? Every year the item is crossed off. If the tax-payers voted at an election that there should be such a school, and that \$200,000 should be appropriated for that nurpose, do you think the Board of Estimate would dare to refuse it?"

\*\*Bo you causalor the research buildings.

dare to refuse it?"

"Do you consider the present building safe?"

"By no means, and, realizing that fact, I recently resigned my position on the committee, and unless there is a change soon I shall insist upon leaving it."

"Have you visited any of our nurseries?" continued Mr. Martin. "I call tile lowest primary classes nurseries, for they are little better than such. Children are crowded together, 130 or more in a class sometimes, and in charge of a girl wholly unqualified for her work. Take out these babies and the primary schools would not be overcrowded. So long as they remain in the schools, the most capable teachers should be placed in charge of them." eachers should be placed in charge of them

DR. GRIFFIN URGES HIGHER SALARIES. Dr. John Griffin, of No. 90 Sands-st., was one of the fourteen new men placed in the Board by Mayor Low in January, 1882. He is the chairman of the Health Committee, and said that he considered the sanitary condition of the schools to be good, except in the rooms where the children sit in the old style of seats. "The little ones sit so closely together in these seats," he said, "that they lean one upon an other, their bodies touching each other. Clean and tidy children are compelled to associate with those who are not cleanly, and the air in these rooms is

pal of the main school they are too near to be of much service, and if far enough distant to be of service they are too far away to be under the supervision of the principal. The place for a principal is in the school over which he has been appointed. If he can leave the building to go two or three blocks to visit a branch school, it would be a strong argument against his being in the main building at all."

building at all."

In speaking of the safety of the Central School, Dr. Griffin said that the building was objectionable, and that if an accident should occur there would undoubtedly be a serious loss of life. In answer to the reporter's inquiry why the school was not closed if the building was so dangerous, Dr. Griffin replied that the school was continued for the sake of the scholars now in it. scholars now in it.

"Are your teachers sufficiently paid?" asked the

"Are your telemers sameleshing particles and the lower grades. Three hundred dollars is too small a sum for a girl dependent upon herself, she cannot support herself and present as tidy an appearance as the occupation demands on such a sur I salary. I favor a liberal compensation,—net less than \$400,—which would prevent the necessity of their giving music lessons, teaching evening schools, etc., as many of them do now."

"It is said that plenty of teachers can be obtained r \$300." "That plea is not a just one."

VIEWS OF AN OLD PRINCIPAL.

Grammar School No. 16 is in Wilson-st., near Bedford-ave. The building was orected in 1858, and Leonard Dunkly has been principal there since the school was started. It has three departmentsgrammar, intermediate and primary. There are two heads of departments. Mr Dunkly presides over the top floor and supervises the entire school. The class-rooms are separated by glass doors which slide apart, making one large assembly room when necessary. Noticing that half of the seats in one room were empty, the reporter asked Mr. Dunkly how many children had been refused admission this term for lack of room. He replied that about fifty had been sent away from the primary department because the rooms were overcrowded. He explained later that all of the classes in the grammar grades were divided, there being nineteen classes in the six grades; the average attendance last year was 836. The division of the classes into sections made it necessary to place the sections in separate rooms In one of the primary rooms the class numbered more than 100 scholars, but the principal said it was impossible to fill the vacant seats in the upper rooms by promotion in order to lighten the lower

"What is your opinion about preparing teacher in fraining schools f" Mr. Dunkly was asked.

"They would learn some things there theoreti cally," he replied, "but still it would be a superficial training. The real good comes when a girl is placed in charge of a class in a school. She then feels the responsibility of her position, and begins to learn the

responsibility of her position, and begins to learn the art of teaching."

"Where do you place the inexperienced teachers?"

"In the only class that they are capable of teaching—in the lowest primary grade."

"Should a girl of sixteen or eighteen, who has had no preparation for her work, be placed in charge of such small children?"

"She will do better there than in any other class."

"Some principals and some members of the board think it is better to have the most capable teachers in the school placed over the smallest children."

"I differ from that view."

"What is your opinion of the salary paid the Brooklyn teachers?"

"I think too little difference exists between the Brooklyn teachers?"

"I think too little difference exists between the inexperienced and the experienced teachers. Take a young girl who knows nothing about teaching and she gets \$300 the first year, while the most capable teachers only receive \$900."

"Would you reduce the lower saiary?"

"I would increase the salary of a faithful, competent teacher."

TEACHERS UNPREPARED FOR THEIR WORK The budget of the New-York Board of Education ontains an item which does not appear in the Brooklyn budget-the Normal College and training department. In his last annual report to the Brook lyn Board, Superintendent Patterson spoke of the relatively large number of papils in the lowest primary grades, and said that it was " obviously due to the character of the instruction given; many of the gained. The gradation of the teachers' salaries classes being in charge of inexperienced teachers, while the size of the classes renders efficient work He then recommended that two schools for the training of teachers should be established.

The only advanced instruction which the city gives a grammar-school graduate is a two years' course in the Central Grammar school; an attempt is now being made to revise the course of study in that school and extend it over three or four years. There is no limitation at which a girl may enter this school or be graduated from it, and the same is true, to the age at which a girl may receive a license to teach in one of the public schools. There are now more than 500 girls holding the proper certificates, each urging her claims for the position of teacher. The training for her work that the young Teacher receives was thus explained by the principal of a cross as the doors of the persons designed for the guillotine were marked during the Reign of Terror. On every

grammar grade than to have the chass under the in-struction of such a teacher."

"Would you call her worse than nothing?"

"Yes, for not only does she not do the class any good, but she really unsettles it, and thus causes the regular teacher considerably difficulty in straightening matters when she returns."

OVERCROWDED CLASSES UNNECESSARY.

"You mentioned in your article last Sunday," said gentleman prominent in the Brooklyn schools that Grammar School No. 24 had a class of 200 children and had turned away several hundred more or lack of room. How many scholars does this chool graduate every year?"

Referring to the annual report of Superintendent Patterson, the following figures were shown: In 1878 here were 7 graduates; 12 in the following year; 14 n 1880; 12 in 1881, and 15 last year, a total of 57 n the five years since the Central Grammar School was organized. Grammar School No. 23, with four lasses in the first grammar grade and 125 scholars, graduated 6 girls in 1882 and no boys. School No 17, with three classes and 92 scholars, graduated the same number-6 girls and no boys.

Should the principals in the grammar schools graduate all the children that are ready for gradu ation according to the prescribed course of study, ortinued the gentleman, who did not wish his name published, " there would be no lack of room in the lower classes. To illustrate by School No. 24 the number of regular sittings last year in the first grammur grade was 92, and the number of pupils on the register was 49; in the second grade there were 108 sittings and 63 registered pupils, etc. School No. 16 had 55 more sittings than pupils in the first grammar grade and 40 in the second grade; No. 13 and 43 vacant seats in the first grade and 46 in the scond grade; No. 19 had 75 more sittings than upils in the first grade, and 67 in the sec-

pupils in the first grade, and 67 in the second grade; No. 19 graduated 9 girls and 3 boys last year. Last June one principal, with 35 girls and 29 boys in the first grade, graduated 7 girls and 29 boys in the first grade, graduated 7 girls and boys. In order to build up their academic classes many principals retain their scholars long beyond the time laid down in the course of study."

The reporter then obtained a copy of the report of the Boston Board of Education for 1882, and made some comparisons between the number of teachers, scholars and sittings in that city and in Brooklyn. The average attendance in Brooklyn last year was 54,894 pupils. There were employed in actual teaching 1,210 persons, giving about 45 pupils to a teacher; there were also 48 principals and 67 heads of departments not teaching. The whole number of regular sittings was about 64,000, to which about 3,000 extra sittings should be added. In Boston the number of pupils on the register was 54,834, with an average attendance of 48,721. The number of teachers including principals was 1,164, giving about 42 scholars to a class, or, on the basis used in Brooklyn, 45 pupils to a teacher. The number of sittings was only 56,730. There were 1,875 scholars in the first grammar grade of the Boston schools at the close of 1882; the number graduated was 1,508. In Brooklyn, with 2,100 scholars in that grade, about 400 were graduated. ent 400 were graduated.

Checky passenger: "Any fear o' my disturbing the magnetic currents, captain, by goin, near the compass?" Captain: "Oh, no, sir. Brass has no effect on it whatever, sir!"—[Punch.

"Would you build branch primary schools to relieve the overcrowding?"

"I decidedly object to these schools. If they are placed near enough to the main school to be under the supervision of the primary."

BAMBOOZLEDOM. — Distressed Foreigner:

"Parlon — Mais Monster comprend-t-it le Français!"
Brown, "Oh-cr-wee-ung poo. Knaw asker yous avey bex-wang?" Distressed Foreigner:
"Oh Jains Monster vom avey bex-wang?" Distressed F

#### LONDON DINING.

TURTLE SOUP IN DANGER,

eaten in the Channel Islands, on the northern coast of France, and in other uncivilized places, but nobody will buy it in England proper. It is therefore a fearful thing to hear that the best soup in the world is made of congereel, and that the green-turtle fat, as it is called, is all that there is of the turtle in it. On the face of any discussion I am always ready to sus-

pect restaurant keepers, who, as [a rule, lie without compunction. I have been served in New-York City with a vol-au-rent a la financière without a single cockscombthe article by which it is distinguished from kindred dishes. Within a week I was served at an English hotel with a partridge instead of the widgeon I had ordered, the waiter maintaining that the animal was a widgeona partridge as any bird imaginable. My confidence in ooks is therefore not very profound, but I must confess that I had some doubt as to the accuracy of Sir Henry Thompson. I had always heard that if the "stock" of turtle soup was eked out with anything it was with " year stock," the foundation of the most agreeable soups. It is no occasion for this device, and that the turtle themcives supply abundant stock for the fine soup which ears their name. Green turtle soup here is, I may observe, very different from the preparation of the name sold commonly in New-York, and is made with great care and at great cost. It is the most expensive sup in the world except the ouka or steriet soup of the Russians, and is also the best. I admit the virtue of tercapin in soup (I prefer that excellent little animal in a stew), I have caten oyster soup, clam soup, and gumbo a orepared by Delmonico, and I know the French soups by long practice, including that famous fish-soup or stew known as bouillabaisse, but I still think English greenturtle the perfection of soap. Scotch broth when well as well as hare-soup with boiled celery in the Scotch manner, are all good as dishes, but con-se when comred with real turtle, as we call it to distinguish it from imitation, good in its way, made from calves' heads.

The chief maker of furtle soup in London is the host of he "Ship and Turtle," a celebrated tavern in Leadenhall-st. opposite the site on which once stood those offices of the old East India Company, to which Charles Lamb went so late in the morning that he made up for it by leaving very early in the afternoon. The "Ship and Turtle" has an entirely special reputation for turtle soup, fins and cutlets, and is in other ways an excellent restaurant. It is not long since the Prince of Wales-dined there on a special turfle dinner, which was perfect. The proprietor writes letters to the papers and indig-nantly disclaims the conger-eel. Speaking individually, I must say that my view is that Sir Henry Thompson (of stone) has made a [distinct mistake. I have seen, over and over again, when I have seted as eicerone to American friends in London, the interior of the " Ship and Turtle," quite a show place and on the way to " Jamraeh's," a wild-beast repesitory which no one should miss.

"Jamrach's" is not only wonderful for the beasts crowded within its narrow limits but for the queer speciowners mark those to be killed next on the back with a

distilled and absolutely pure. Thus there is no safety in water-drinking, efferveseing bottled water even not excepted. Milk is a regular medium or conductor for ty-phoid. What, then, are we to drink ! Is the question we address to Sir Henry Thompson who tells us that our only safety is in tea, hot or cold, but made with absointely boiling water, as this high temperature is necessary to kill any lurking germs of disease. . There is no doubt that his preaching (why do tectotallers always preach to has had great effect on the upper classes. An excellent artist as well as surgeon, he lives in the best society of London, and by asking celebrated people to his octave" dinners obtains the best kind of circulation for his ideas. Even at his least popular period, just after he proposed ranning a hospital not to be prayed for in church, against one tome prayed for every Sunday, in order to test scientifically the efficacy of prayer, I always met interesting people at his house, famous artists, athors, musicians, politicians and diplomats. The " oc taves" are charming and are arranged with great care by the host, who has an arrangement like a Thibetan praying machine by which he arranges and re-arranges his guests that the same persons shall not meet again. The blue and white Nankin service, the Venetian glass, the dinner and the wises are as good as the company. In deed Sir Henry Thompson is admirably liberal, but in word he will not admit that there is any sound health but in cold tea. One effect of the crusade against good wine and re-

freshing beer is that tea, lemon-squashes and cigarettes are taking the place of brandy-and-soda and the nauseous mixture of whiskey and " Pol " which all the doctors ecommended a few years ago, mainly for the reason that a little whiskey is the only stimulant taken by the Sovereign of these realms. There is an odd old saying that what is good for the King is good for his subjects." Probably this was in the mind of some courtly doctor when he brought whiskey into fashion. Now, however, it is completely ruled out. When I was a little boy I was

when he brought whiskey into fashion. Now, however, it is completely ruled out. When I was a little boy I was taken to the play and heard a song called "Crans and Cognas," in a sort of vandeville, the name whereof is idented from memory. But I recollect making up my little mind to enjoy plenty of those manly refreshments when I grew up. They are quite out of date now, and a more appropriate convivial song would be, "With my cleareste and my lemon-squash."

One effect of turtle sonp was, till just recently, to provoke the drinking of punch, leed punch, like that which laid Mr. Plekwick low. This was silways what would be alted in New-York "Jamaica, run. It was also served with whitebait, and was considered an indispensable adjunct to a fish dinner at Greenwich. It is now rarely served except at tilly banquiets, where "Punch or Madelirat" is summered hilo one's car by the servant while the turtle is being onjoyed. Now that the Corporation of London is threatened, it is only fair to confess that it and the several Companies in their separate capacity always fed their guests upon the best and most wholesome food in the world. Turtle sonp, made in the English fashion, and park-fed venison, from a fallow-buck, are perfect dishes in their way, just as are Blue Point oysters, terrappin and canvas-back duck. It just occurs to me that all two plays and the turtle sone could be carried anywhere, while American oysters and canvas-backs lose their flavor in transit, and European cooks do not know how to stew terrapin properly. In the matter of venison, all other is poor trash beside the haunch of failow-buck. The red deer, of which Mr. Winans kills so many in scotland, are fine animals to look at and to stalk, but poor dry meat as compared with our English failow deer. Roelind, are fine animals to look at and to stalk, but poor dry meat as compared with our English failow deer.

deer is the dry cherreuil of French cookery, requiring an exquisite sauce polerade to get it down, and I know American venison, whether deer, moses, cariboo or antolope, to be good for nothing. Bighorn is better, but nothing like failow deer when just kept long enough to be tender, and fairly, not over, cooked.

TURTLE SOUP IN DANGER,

WINE, PUNCH AND WATER.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TREBURY.]

Society has just been shaken here to to it is foundation. Doubts have been circulated as to the origin of turtle soup. It was quite natural that such a question should be discussed about the time of the closting of the Fisheries Exhibition and the celebration of the Lord Mayor's dinner. Whether Lord Mayor Fowler will be the last may be the dignity of the Mayorally under present conditions remains to be seen, but there is, or was a few days ago, a romantic halo around the man who might be the last of the Lord Mayors of London, as Warwick was the "Last of the Barons—of the Exchequer. City reform, however, is now once more in the mubblus not uncommon to the East End, and there is betting in the Pail Mall clubs that the City outlasts Mr. Gladstone's Government. As one not called upon to prophesy I decide to offer an opinion, and only remark that it is often long odds on a corporation against a Cabinet. To return to our turtle. Sir Henry Thompson, the famous surgeon, known as "Stone Thompson," on account of his specialty, wrote a little pamphlet for the Fisheries Exhibition on "Fish as Food," and so forth, wherein he stated that the basis of turtle soup as a stock made of conger-eel. This provoked a "hallade" published in The Daily Nees and written, I shrewill apprehend, by the brilliant pen of Mr. Andrew Lang. Now there is a severe controversy in the daily papers, including The Times, in which the most eclebrated makers of turtle soup entirely disclaim the use of congereel—a coarse sea fish I have never beded in America. It is never eaten in the civilized parts of this country. In Cornwall it was consumed by the curious alternately mining and flahing population, always on the sea or under the earth. I have seen many a dozen of dried conger in a mining-fisherman's cottage, hung up in rows like sides of bacon, and I have been many a dozen of dried conger in a mining-fisherman's cottage, hung up in rows like sides of ba

#### SKATING IN CENTRAL PARK.

AN ADDRESS TO THE COMMISSIONERS AND TO THE PEOPLE.

The popularity of the lakes in Central Park as a resort of skaters has led to the preparation of an address to the Park Commissioners, in which it is shown how these sheets of water might afford much more enjoymen't than they give now. This is signed by Andrew J. Dupignac, Engene B. Cook, Charles W. Jenkins, Edgar Burr, Robert Edwards, Sidney H. Stewart, Theodore H. Rogers, Philander Griffing, Abram Boudouine, Edward T. Egbert, James C. Mead and Frederick M. Mead. It is as follows:

T. Egbert, James C. Mead and Frederick M. Mead. It is as follows:

Central Park was designed and created to be an attractive place of refuge, for repose, amusement, and active recreation for the populace of this great city, at all seasons of the year. And whatever value it may be supposed to have—relatively with numerous other places devoted to those objects in the summer time—that value is enhanced many fold by the possession of peculiar resources for enticing multitudes of people forth from the isolation and confinement incident to the winter season. On the morning after one of the very cold, blustering days of last winter, one of the city papers (The TRIBUXE, January 23d) contained this frem: "Yesterday (Ther. 17°) was a gala day at Central Park among the skaters. On the mildle lake the police said there at least 25,000 skaters during the day, and that at 4 p. m. there were 15,000 persons on the ice." We present for your consideration the above report, as a sample fact illustrating the eagerness of the people for this diversion; and as significant of your duty and policy, as controllers—in co-operation with the elimate—of the means for its indulgence. We suggest that, in conformity with the comprehensive deskin and beneficent purposes of the Hare lakes, furnished with the requisite accommodations promptly prepared, and efficiently taken care of, should be accorated to that class, of both sexes, which has always shown such cager love for this exhilarating exercise. And we deem if competent that their opinions, grievances and desires be made known to you.

We will designate some practices in the conduct of skating affairs, which we regard as obstructive.

First—Experienced skaters, with some knowledge of the nature and properties of ieee, complain of the practice of holding the flist pure fee in reserve until if has acquired a thickness of six inches—sufficient to support a battery of artillery—before it is considered safe to adant the public; that it is prompted by an unreasoning and exaggerated estimate of d Central Park was designed and created to be an attract

of the weather. Considering its value and uncertainty, the lee should receive the first attention, Third—It is a mistaken policy to hold widely-separated areas of ice under unity of control and subject to one signal, so that, if from some local cause the lee in the middle lake remains incomplete, as has often happened, skaters are not permitted the use of the ice on the other takes. In such a case let the available ice be used, and the public duly notified.

\*\*Received\*\*—The ice is samptimes runned by snow and rain.

lakes. In such a case let the available tee be used, and the public duly notified. Fourth—The lec is sometimes ruined by snow and rain, because not strong enough to sustain horse-power appli-ances for cleaning, when some portion might and should

because not strong enough to sustain horse-power appliances for cleaning, when some portion might and should be saved by hand-labor.

Besides its sanitary value as an exercise, we would remine the conormous price we are charged for soup made from them.

Sir Henry Thompson has in fact become almost a famalie. His sciential knowledge is so highly exteemed that he operated upon the late King of the Belgians and upon the ex-Emperor of France. But he has gone wild upon the drink question, which, it must be confessed, be, ea home du monde, does not allow to interfere with his famous "Octave" dinners, at which the best wines as well as food are served. Seven or eight years ago he became a convert to total abstinence from alcohol in any shape. He had always been a very small drinker restricting himself to four glasses of hock or claret per day, so that he did not feel the loss of that amount of stimulant very severely. He declares, however, that his health has greatly improved since he abstained altogether and he, for a elever man, is just a little overmuch given to proselytizing. What is amusing is that he is quite as much opposed to water-drinking as to wind distilled and absolutely pure. Thus there is no safety in water-drinking, effervescing bottlied water even not extended and absolutely pure. Thus there is no safety in water-drinking, effervescing bottlied water even not extended to the major sized shock?

He provided for the guilloud in the best wines as well as food are retained and should be taken into carnet anusements, and the Board of Estimate and Appertionment—in making annual estimates and approving that the content of the populace who love to participate in this diversion, but for news concerning it, are dependent upon their fact that popularity of a recreating that entirely something more and better than a sport; it is a sovereign tonic, and to nerveless, isade and exhort you to learn and proving the fresh, sparking bearing the popularity of a recreating that entirely something more and better than a sp

## THE PRIVATE DETECTIVES OF NEW-YORK.

The detective, surrounded as he is by an atmosphere of romance and mystery, has been a favorite character in fiction. The centinual use of the character has made necessary so high a coloring and so sensational a description, that the general public has grown sceptical and is inclined to regard him as a creature of the novelist's brain. And yet it is an unquestionable fact that the mysterious man of many disguises, trained in sagacity and keen of wit, is an important factor in our every-day life; and it is equally true that no city is better supplied with detective forces than our own.

Besides the corps of police detectives in this city, said the head of a large agency to a TRIBUNE reporter, "and the three or four agencies which have men always on duty, there are upward of a hundred men who do prion duty, there are upward of a hundred men who do private detective work independent of any agency—watching in stores for shop-lifters, shadowing suspicious characters on the streets, or eccasionally volunteering detective work in case of a great crime. It is from these self-appointed and self-trained detectives that the agencies draw their supply. Our force for instance, varies in numbers from twenty to forty-five men, according to the season. Whater, when the rich families are all in the city, is our busiest time, while in summer we all in the city, is our busiest time, while in summer we all ittle except occasional jobs, or work at the summer resorts. Business comes to us from all over the world, and its of almost every conceivable character. There is only one branch of work that we will not touch and that all respectable agencies avoid—namely, seeming evidence for divorces. This work is generally regarded as it their only specially. We do a great deal of investigation of wills, as to the condition and circumstances of the feature. The very best people in this city engage our services to inquire into the actions and habits of members of their own family. Then we send out men occasionally on the chance of securing a reward. At least half of our work is in the criminal line, but almost entirely outside of the city, on account of the excellent detective police force of New York. Out-of-town burgharies supply a good proportion of the work. We send men to the place for each of the city, on account of the excellent detective police force of New York. Out-of-town burgharies supply a good proportion of the work. We send men to the place in various disguises; they max in with the common people, follow up suspectous characters, and keep an eye on all places where the robbers would be apt to conceal or dispose of their boxines—not even the purities by whom they were cheared." vate detective work independent of any agency-watch dispose of their booty. There may be in one small form hair a dezen detectives and not an inhabitant suspect their busines—not even the parties by whom they were engaged."

# "PAPA, TAKE ME."

From The St. Louis Post Disposich.

A young lady with a gent lemant excort, whom I recomized as a promising young physician, entered a Washington-avenue car in which I was taking a ride, one day last week. They were chatting sayly, and were altogether very happy looking. Next to the young doctor sat a pretty young mother holding a pretty child. The doctor was devoting himself assidiously to his charming companion, when the child, looking up into his manly face, save a servam of delight which attracted the attention of every one in the car, and, holding up is hands, cried: "Papa, papa, take me!" The young physican looked at the crowing youngster, and then at the surrounding faces, where statics were beginning to break, and reddened up. The little one kept it up, the smiles got broader, and the blush grew deeper. The stantion became pained up to the doctor's shoulders and tried to get its arms around his neck, repeating the most endearing terms. This was his neck, repeating the most endearing terms. This was his neck, repeating the most endearing terms. This ras more than he could stand, and, shaking it off, he rose more than he could stand, and, shaking it off, he rose abruptly and retired to the platform with a face like the rising sun. The enjoyment of the scene inside was suppressed but intense.